

Democratic Pioneer.

J. B. GODWIN, Editor.

ELIZABETH CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1859.

First Congressional District.

FOR CONGRESS:

HENRY M. SHAW,
OF CURRITUCK.

1859 Election, Thursday, August 4th.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MESSRS.
SHAW AND SMITH.

"Hamilton	July	19th.
"Williamston	"	20th.
"Jamestown	"	22nd.
"Plymouth	"	23rd.
"Columbia	"	25th.
"Cool Spring	"	27th.
"Lee's Mills	"	29th.
"Edenton	August	1st.

THE "MORAL SENSE" OF THE
BLACK REPUBLICANS.

The past history of the party known as the anti-slavery or Black Republican party, is familiar, we presume, to each and all of our readers. Regardless of all constitutional obligations; regardless of duties as members of a common country; in violation of right and justice, and heedless of the risks to the peace, quiet, and permanency of the Union, this infamous and diabolical faction have, without cessation or relaxation, made war upon the South and her institutions. Notwithstanding the appeals to their reason and common sense, they have persisted in a systematic attempt to break us down, and have pursued upon our people the exhaustless evils of their poisonous and vile vituperation and malice. Even to the shedding of blood have they persevered in their designs, and the speedy dissolution of the Union inevitable upon the consummation of their plans is powerless to arrest their efforts in their wild crusade.

To resist the encroachments of this abominable and dangerous combination, the candidate of the Opposition in this, the first Congressional district of North Carolina, proposes an appeal to its "Moral Sense." In the discussion at Woodville, Dr. Shaw, very properly, stated that the Democratic party at the North, was the only party opposed to the schemes and plans of the free soilers and the only hope of the South in the hour of danger, and it was the duty of the South to strengthen its friends in the North by sending men to Congress supporting the same principles. Mr. Smith would go there, so said Mr. Smith, appealing to the "moral sense" of these Black Republicans. He would go there and pray them to resist the encroachments of this abominable and dangerous combination, expecting that their "moral sense" would induce them to turn a kindly ear to his petition. The "moral sense" of Black Republicanism! Great heavens! Is there any thing in the career of that party to warrant a reliance upon their "moral sense," their justice, or their magnanimity? Has not their conduct been characterized by the most wanton, unprovoked, and savage warfare upon the South? Was their "moral sense" in the use of Sharps' rifles? Has their "moral sense" caused them to see the Fugitive Slave Law faithfully executed? Was it the "moral sense" of these expected allies of the Southern Opposition that shed the blood of the officers of the law when in the discharge of their duty? Is it their "moral sense," that leads them to stigmatize us as "slouth hounds," "confederates of the devil," and as being in "league with hell"? Was it the "moral sense" of Banks, the great apostle of "American-Republicanism" in the North, that begot a willingness in his part, to "let the Union slide," rather than yield to the slave holder his constitutional rights? To talk about appealing to the "moral sense" of such men is absurd, supremely so, and Mr. Smith but furnishes additional evidence of the desperation of his cause when he gets up before an intelligent audience, and fills their ears with such stuff. He is well aware that the South has nothing to expect from his party, he has nothing to urge in opposition to the truthful statement of Dr. Shaw, that our only dependence for justice is upon the Northern Democracy, and he seeks to blind the people to their true interests by avowing his willingness to appeal to the "moral sense" of Black Republicanism. Mr. Smith may be a man of ability; he may be a man of eloquence; he may be a man of many parts, but unless he can, by his ability and eloquence, remove mountains—and cause the rocks to cry out, he had as well be engaged in darting straws against a hurricane, or blowing paper quids at the "man in the moon," as to talk about appealing to the "moral sense" of a Black Republican.

MASS MEETINGS.

The Democracy in various sections of the district are moving gallantly to the aid of their noble standard bearer, and the old Democratic fire is beginning to burn brightly. Mass Meetings are already appointed for many of the counties, and the remainder are preparing to get up a few genuine old fashioned Democratic gatherings. Gov. Bragg will be in the field, and the miserable and rotten hull of Know Nothing oppositionism will be riddled with a few more of his destructive grape. Other effective and eloquent speakers will be in attendance upon these meetings, and our friends may calculate upon having the slanders, misrepresentations, and fabrications of an unscrupulous Opposition fully exposed.

Our thanks are returned to the Hon. L. O'B. Branch for a pamphlet upon the acquisition of Cuba.

MR. SMITH AND THE STATE DEBT.

We published last week an article from the Raleigh Standard, and to-day we give another from the same paper, in relation to the charge which Mr. Smith has been making in the canvass against the Democratic party, holding it responsible for the increased taxes to which our people are subjected. The taxes were considerably increased by the last Legislature, and the Legislature was Democratic, but does that argue Democratic responsibility for high taxes? The question should be, not who imposed the high taxes, but who created the necessity for this increased rate of taxation? The Democratic party did pass the present revenue bill, but it was to provide for the unwise and injudicious legislation of the Whig party. When the appropriations, to meet which the present tax bill was passed, were made the Whig party was in the ascendancy, and when the time came to pay off these debts thus contracted, they refused to provide for the payment, being anxious for political capital, to see the State repudiate her just debts. The Democratic party assumed, manfully assuming, the responsibility, and saved the State from a lasting and damnable disgrace. As well might you charge wanton cruelty upon the surgeon who applies the knife to the lacerated limb of some poor unfortunate to save the life that carelessness or intention has jeopardized, as to attempt to hold the Democratic party accountable for the present high rate of taxation. It is the remedy, and Mr. Smith knows it, and for the life of us we cannot see how he can reconcile it with his sense of justice to make any such charge. It exhibits the shifts to which he is forced to resort. Let him face the record, and tell the people truly to whom the people are indebted for the taxes which they have now to pay. Let him face the record and tell the people that for party purposes he refused to provide the means to save the good old State from repudiation. His party was instrumental in burdening North Carolina with her present debt, and when called upon to raise funds to liquidate it, he backed down, and left the work in the hands of the Democracy. Outlaw, one of his party friends, could not stand such injustice, and like a true man, came forward and assisted the Democrats to pass the bill for raising the adequate amount of revenue. Mr. Smith would not.

We must do him the justice to say that he has abandoned this charge, as we are informed, since leaving the eastern portion of the district, not having alluded to the State debt for some time. He should have been ashamed of it sooner.

DR. SHAW.

Our accounts speak most flatteringly of the triumph of our candidate in his discussions with Mr. Smith. Every where that he has spoken, he has more than met the expectations of his friends, and astonished his enemies. His vindication of the Democratic party from the charges with which it is assailed by Mr. Smith, and his bold and forcible exposition of its principles and powerful exposure of the rottenness, profligacy, and trickery, and corruptions of the Opposition, are complete and overwhelming. While his antagonist is forced to rely upon the oft refuted charge of extravagance against the Administration, and to tell the oft told tale of the "coal agency"—the spice of all his harangues, having no principles to defend and fearing to attack but a single vote of Dr. Shaw, he boldly takes his stand upon the platform of his party, holds up to the admiring gaze of his auditory the immutable principles of the Democratic party, hurls back the charges of his opponent, carries the war into Africa, and shows up in vivid colors the deceptive character of this conglomeration of repulsive materials, known as the "Opposition." Every word he utters has an inspiring tendency upon his friends, and his speeches carry dismay and confusion into the ranks of the enemy. Even his foes confess his ability, as is proven by an Opposition correspondent of the Weldon Patriot; speaking of his speech in Windsor, he says:

Dr. Shaw replied in a speech of one hour's length, which we will do him the justice to say in point of ingenuity was equal to any that we have ever heard from him.

He is doing his duty, his whole duty, and his triumph in August is, we consider, certain. Let Democrats perform their part in the play as well as his majority will be such as to convince Know Nothingism that the old first is irretrievably lost to them.

BERTIE.

The Democrats in Bertie, as we learn from a letter from a valued friend, are working manfully, and are determined to give a good account of themselves in August. There are to be three large meetings in the county previous to the election, at each of which a bountiful supply of eatables will be spread out. Several of our best speakers will be present, and they intend to have a jolly time generally.

The Raleigh Register is mistaken in supposing that we "deserted indignantly" that Dr. Shaw was opposed to the "Thirty Million Bill." Though opposed to the Bill we do not think any man need be ashamed of being its advocate. We doubt the wisdom of the measure, hence our opposition. We were "indignant" at the gross misrepresentation of Dr. Shaw's position contained in that truthful document, yepeled:—"What it costs to be governed."

The advertisement of the N. & P. Railroad in our next.

THE DEMOCRACY OF PERQUISITES.

We call attention to the notice of the Perquisites Democracy, for a Mass Meeting on the 28th. Our friends have buckled on their armor in good earnest and intend to give a noble account of themselves in August.

AROUSE DEMOCRATS, AND PREPARE FOR VICTORY!

The 4th of August is rapidly approaching. The opposition are en rampant. They boast their candidate as already elected. Through their magic lamps they behold him plodding "his weary way" to Washington, and even now they seem to claim the "lion's part."

They seem to forget that the test is at the polls, with ballots and not with hickory sticks. They are acting the same as in the last Congressional election. Their candidate before the election, was elected by assurances doubly sure, "but after the election they were found to have 'much cry and little wool.'"

Then arouse Democrats, and prepare for Victory! Remember whom ye are to cope with; a conglomeration of isms; Whiggism, Know-Nothingism, Anti-Naturalizationism, Americanism, Oppositionism, "Whom their crooked country vomits forth to debase ventures and assured destruction."

Remember that ours is a party of principle, not of expediency—not organized merely for the purpose of getting possession of the government offices.

Remember that ours is the conservative party—that party which protects the manufacturer of the North and the planter of the South. It is the time-honored party, whose principles are as familiar as "household words." It is the party which commands the respect of its opposers, and of the enemies of the South. Hear Horace Greeley; pro-slavery and Democracy are synonymous terms. Slavery at the South cannot fall, till the Democratic party falls.

Then arouse Democrats and prepare for Victory! Cling to your standard-bearer. Pasquotank and Camden are not the foci of the District. Our friends are in arms. The news from the different portions of the District is cheering. Two years ago the American-Whig, W. N. H. Smith, was beaten by our indomitable champion, the Democrat, Henry M. Shaw. Shall we degenerate? Awake, arouse yourselves. Say but one word, "I will," and by a greater majority elect the Democrat Henry M. Shaw, over the oppositionist, W. N. H. Smith.

DEMOCRATS, AROUSE!

Democracy, arouse! Be determined—begin in time—lift yourselves up and discomfit your foes by your own strength—by the justice of your cause.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN PERQUISITES.

The Democracy of Perquisites will hold a grand Mass Meeting at Cedar Grove, on Thursday, the 28th, at which time Gov. Bragg will certainly be in attendance, and address the people. M. W. Ransom, T. J. Person, Wm. Hill, W. H. Holden, E. G. Haywood, E. C. Hines, J. C. Badham, Wm. F. Martin, L. D. Starke, C. H. Foster, W. A. Moore, J. W. Moore, J. P. Jordan, and others have been invited, and are confidently expected to be present. A plentiful dinner will be prepared, to which all are cordially invited to come and partake freely.

BRAGGADOCIA!

The Know-nothings are consistent in two things, and two things only. They never lose sight of the spoils, and can beat creation at the game of bragg.

Did we not know them so well, we should long ago have given up in despair, and confessed the election of Mr. Smith, as beyond doubt. Fortunately, however, for us, we are acquainted with the gentlemen, and understand well what their bragging is worth. They boast as well with the certainty of defeat before them, as when reasonably calculating upon a victory. It has become second nature with them; and they can't help it. There is nothing alarming in it!

NEWS PAPER CHANGE.

Mr. Nicholson has retired from the Murfreesboro' Citizen, and proposes to establish in Halifax a paper devoted to the promulgation of Democratic principles. The Citizen is now under the exclusive control of Mr. C. H. Foster.

The Editor of the Edenton Express is informed that we neither seek or desire his advice upon the matters, public or "private," that we shall "attend" to. When he feels himself aggrieved at anything we do or say, he may apply the remedy.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETINGS.

The Hon. Thos. Bragg, Ex-Attorney General M. W. Ransom, Wm. F. Martin, Esq., L. D. Starke, Esq., L. J. Johnston, Esq., E. C. Hines, Esq., Wm. A. Moore, Esq., W. W. Peebles, Esq., J. C. Jordan, Esq., Edw. Conneling, Esq., Gen. T. J. Person, Jno. W. Moore, Esq., C. H. Foster, Esq., and others, will address the people of Bertie, Herford and Northampton, at the following times and places: Powell's Roads, Friday, July 22d. Cool Springs, Herford co., Saturday, July 23d.

Potocasi, Monday, July 25th. There will also be a mass meeting at Rich Square on Thursday, 21st. Ex-Gov. Bragg will address the people of Windsor on the 30th inst.

ELIZABETH CITY SEMINARY.

The closing exercises of this Institution will take place, on Thursday, 21st, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Baptist Church. Literary Address on Thursday by Mr. Jos. S. Hays, of Bertie Co.

The examination of the classes will take place on Wednesday at 9 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

[For the Democratic Pioneer.] RETRENCHMENT.

The Opposition speakers, during this present Congressional canvass are crying and heaping denunciations in unmeasured terms, (some times in the vilest Billingsgate slang) upon the Democratic party, on account of extravagance and corruption in appropriating the public money to defray the expenses of the government. This sort of thing seems to constitute the principal part of their political trading capital; and they dwell, with peculiar emphasis, upon the appropriations for the two fiscal years ending, respectively, on June 30th, 1858, and on June 30th, 1859.

Mr. Smith, the candidate of that party, with the exception that he is not so fond of the Billingsgate style, is not behind the lesser lights, in this district, in getting up the howl, or in trying to palm off on an honest people, who have neither the means nor the opportunity to examine for themselves, the false idea that the Democrats are alone to be blamed for all extravagancies and corruptions—that they only are guilty of such things.

The charge is untrue in point of fact.—It is true that the expenses of the government have been extended, in some instances further than they ought to have been. But it is not true, that the Democratic party ought to be, or can be consistently with the truth, held solely responsible for that.

Every one who has heard the discussions between Dr. Shaw and Mr. Smith, will recollect that Dr. Shaw showed, by the records, that a majority of the Democrats in Congress voted against the very bills about which so much complaint is made; that at the same time a majority of the Opposition voted for them; and that those appropriations, which they now say, ran the expenditures up to \$83,000,000, were passed by a combination of votes against the vote of a large majority of the Democrats in Congress. In addition to this, one of the Opposition, a Mr. Sherman, whose opinions Mr. Smith is so fond of quoting in opposition to that of the majority of the committee of investigation, told the truth for once, and stated boldly, that they intended that extravagant appropriation should be made, with a view to heaping all the blame upon the Democratic party. Then, said he, speaking to the Democrats, "we will hold you responsible for it all, because there is a Democratic President." They attempted, in the last session of Congress, to carry out their purpose by trying to prevent the passage of bills, greatly reducing the appropriations. If they could have secured a majority then, as they had done before, by the aid of a few Democrats, and have passed other extravagant bills, they would have cried out more, if possible, against the Democratic party, than they do now. But, fortunately for the country and for the morals of the Opposition speakers, the Democrats received a majority in the House of Representatives, and succeeded after a long struggle in cutting down the appropriations for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1860, to \$41,000,000, an amount less than was required for a year during the administration of Mr. Fillmore.

One, who did not know and understand the tactics of the opposition, might be disposed, after hearing them now, to believe that they would have rejoiced at an opportunity to vote for bills reducing the appropriation so much, yet such a one would be deceived—utterly deceived. They voted against the reduction; lopping off extravagance at that time did not suit their purposes and plans for the electioneering campaigns that were about to come off. Therefore, when the bills making appropriations for the civil expenses, and for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1860—the very bills in and by which millions upon millions of money were saved to the country,—when these bills were on their passage, the vote stood thus—

On passage of bill making appropriation for Civil expenses, yeas Dem. 84. K. N. 5. Bk Rep. 10. Nays, Dem. 7. K. N. 4. Bk Rep. 64.

On passage of bill making appropriations for Legislation to the Expenses, yeas, Dem. 98. K. N. 3. Bk Rep. 5. Nays, Dem. 2. K. N. 9. Bk Rep. 72.

Retrenchment and reform could only be effected by the strength of Democratic votes. Out of 83 of the Opposition, who voted on the first bill only 15 could be got to vote for it; and only 8 out of 89 could be got to vote for the second bill; whilst of the 91 Democrats voting on the first bill 84 voted for it; and 98 out of 100 Democrats voted for the second bill.

The above showing looks bad enough, but it is not all. During the pendency of those bills, a proposition was made, to abolish the franking privilege of members of Congress. The effect of that would be to commence the reformation of abuses amongst the members themselves, and save to the public treasury more than a million of dollars yearly—some say as much as five millions. That was an opportunity for the Oppositionists, to show their much vaunted patriotism and love of economy. But they failed to do so, and only 2 K. N., and 13 Bk Rep.,—making 15 in all—out of their entire ranks could be got to vote for it, and now they are trying to persuade honest people that all the corruption is in the Democratic party, and that they only are pure, and fit to be trusted with the public money. "Even so they also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within they are full of hypocrisy and iniquity, for they load them with burdens grievous to be borne, and they themselves touch not the burdens with one of their fingers."—Woe unto them, ye hypocrites!

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

The pamphlet entitled "What it costs to be governed," which is in circulation in the various Congressional Districts of this State, abounds in the most glaring falsehoods, intended to mislead and deceive.

For example, a great outcry is made over the cost of the Capitol at Washington, and the furniture of the various rooms, and the whole of this cost is charged upon the Democratic party. Now, the facts are that the improvements on the Capitol were advised and planned by Mr. Fillmore, and that he appointed the officers who allowed the accounts and made the disbursements; that the appropriations were made by an "opposition" Congress; and that much of the "fitting up" was carried on by Cullom, the Know Nothing Clerk of the House, who was detected in fraud, and who has been indicted for misapplying funds entrusted to his use. During that whole "opposition" Congress the great body of the Democratic members voted, against all extravagant appropriations, as the journals will show; but these appropriations were carried by the friends of Fillmore and the black Republicans. These are the facts; and yet in the face of these facts Messrs. Leach, Gilmer, Smith, Vance and others are attempting to hold Mr. Buchanan's administration responsible. We tell the people that they owe it to themselves and to the cause of truth, to receive with many grains of allowance any political statement which Know Nothings make. They were sworn to mislead and deceive in 1856, and we do not think they are better now than they were then.

It is also charged in the pamphlet referred to, that the expenditures of the federal government increased from 1852 to 1858, some \$45,000,000. This is not true. We have taken the trouble to investigate the matter, and we find that this pamphlet contains the grossest falsehoods, as we will show. It states, for example, that the expenditures under Mr. Fillmore in 1852, were \$36,552,080 37; under Mr. Pierce in 1853, \$60,172,401 64; under Mr. Buchanan in 1858, \$83,856,727 00. Now, what are the facts? Why, the entire expenditures for 1852, as Mr. Fillmore himself states in his message, were \$46,007,896 20, from which \$9,455,815, 83 are to be deducted on account of payments on the public debt; leaving the sum as above given from the pamphlet. Now, if the authors of this pamphlet had given the expenditures of subsequent administrations in the same way—if they had deducted the payments on the public debt, their statements would have been fair and true; but they have done no such thing. The expenditures for 1855 were \$60,172,401, 64, as given in the pamphlet; but from this is to be deducted the sum of \$3,000,000, paid in execution of the treaty with Mexico—leaving \$57,172,401 64 as the amount for 1855 is given correctly in the pamphlet on reference to Mr. Buchanan's message; but the amount for 1856 is greatly overstated. The expenditures for 1858, as stated by Mr. Buchanan in his message were \$81,885,667 76, \$2,711,059 24 less than given in the pamphlet; but from this is to be deducted the sum of \$9,684,537 99 on account of the public debt, which leaves \$71,901,129 77 as the amount for 1858, showing a difference of eleven millions nine hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-three cents between the real amount and that given in the pamphlet. The authors of the pamphlet deducted for Mr. Fillmore, without stating the fact, so as to exhibit a small expenditure for him; but they added for Mr. Buchanan, without stating the fact, so as to show a large expenditure for him during the last fiscal year. Was that honest? Can the people believe or confide in such men?

Bear in mind, therefore, that the appropriations for the federal Capitol were advised by Mr. Fillmore and passed by an "opposition" Congress; and that the statements made by the "opposition" as to the expenditures under Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Buchanan, are, as a general thing, unfounded and false.—Standard.

[For the Democratic Pioneer.]

HERFORD, July 16th, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw in the Edenton Express of July the 8th, a card over the signature of C. G. Davenport, denying the statements in a letter written by me to Mr. Wm. Badham, Jr., of Edenton giving an account of the difficulty at Colerain between Dr. H. M. Shaw and Mr. C. G. Davenport.

The letter published in the Pioneer of last week is substantially the same as the one written by me to Mr. Badham with this exception; in the letter published the name of my author was withheld, while the letter which Mr. Davenport says he read, states my authors name, so whether the gentleman intends to charge me as misrepresenting the statement or not, I am at a loss to know.

The author of the statement I know to be a man of unquestionable veracity and a high toned gentleman, he gave me an unbiased statement as I then believed, and do still believe, especially as I have learned that Dr. Shaw himself corroborates my statement. This Mr. C. G. Davenport comes to Herford and gave a version of the difficulty that was indeed so extraordinary that a number of his own friends did not believe it though it stood uncontradicted at the time. I now call on the gentleman to publish the statement he made in Herford on the 2nd of July, and then sustain the statement by those who were present at Colerain.

If Mr. Davenport denies the facts, of the statement contained in Mr. Badham's letter, I honestly believe he lies, and if he intends to say I misrepresented the facts as they were given to me I know he tells an unblushing lie.

Mr. Editor, I have taken up already too much space in your columns. I did not, nor do I intend, to bandy words with the Editor of the Express, but justice to myself demands this statement.

JOSHUA W. WHITE.

MR. SMITH—THE STATE DEBT.

We have already shown that Mr. Smith and his party are as much responsible for the State debt as the Democrats are, notwithstanding Mr. Smith, in his speeches before the people, endeavors to throw all the responsibility on the Democrats. A few more facts, however, may not be out of place.

The debt began to be felt in 1846. The Whig party was in power, and it was the duty of the Whig Legislature of 1846 to make provision to meet the debt. Their own Governor (Graham) called their attention to it. He proposed a tax on va-

rious articles then untaxed, and a sinking fund. [See his message of November 17, 1846.] Democrats moved in the Senate and in the House, as the journals will show, to increase the taxes and to create a sinking fund; but the recommendations of their Governor and the motions of Democrats were unheeded. Mr. Smith's party was too busily engaged in taking part with Know Nothings against their own country, and in Royce-mandering the Congressional Districts so as to provide places for the leaders to attend to the every-day duty of paying the State debt, and thereby protecting the State's credit.—They evaded the responsibility of their own acts—they piled the debt and the taxes on posterity—they borrowed from the school fund to meet existing demands—they left it to the Democrats, after they should come into power, to perform a duty which they ought to have performed; and now, after the Democrats have performed a double duty—their own and that of these whig leaders—these same leaders, Mr. Smith at their head, turn round and charge the debt on the Democrats! Was there ever such impudence?—such unfairness?—such dishonesty?

We gave in our issue of the 6th the vote on the Western Extension in 1854, showing that more Whigs voted for it in proportion to numbers than Democrats; and we will now state the vote on the Wilmington and Rutherford Road at the same session, which pledged the State to some two millions of dollars. The pledge to the Western Extension, it will be remembered was four millions.

The Wilmington and Rutherford Road bill passed the Senate by yeas 32, nays 13. The Senate consisted of thirty-one Democrats and nineteen Whigs. Twelve Whigs voted for the bill, and four against it; and twenty Democrats for it, and nine against it. If the twelve whigs referred to had voted against the bill, it would have been rejected by five majority. [See Senate Journal 1854-55 page 255.] The same bill passed the House by yeas 65, nays 48.—The House consisted of sixty-eight Democrats and fifty-two Whigs. Thirty-seven Whigs voted for the bill, and sixteen against it; and twenty-nine Democrats for it, and thirty-one against it.

We might add proof to proof, but we have given all that is necessary to convict Mr. Smith of unfairness, double-dealing, and demagoguism. Keep an eye upon him, Democrats. His statements in relation to the federal debt and the federal expenditures are no doubt as unfair and unfounded as his declarations are upon the subject of State debt and State taxes.

Ral. Standard.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 16th, 1859.

Since my last letter was written I have, as you will readily imagine, made a good many tracks.

I wrote you last from the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs in the Mountain region of this State, and now, I write from the Sabador. Having enjoyed for a time all the delicacies and delights of the former I do not turn away from the good things of the latter. The season in the mountains, of the auspicious opening of which I have heretofore advised you, is progressing with unusual gaiety, and I confess it was with reluctance I could not tear myself away from its attractions and pleasures even for a few days. But having secluded myself to yield obedience to the demands of duty I left the Mountains on Saturday morning last and reaching Petersburg the same afternoon, remained there until Sunday evening, spent the fourth in Weldon, and am here to-night. So much for my movements which of themselves are, I know, unimportant except so far as they enable me to impart information to others.

After I wrote you I had a most delightful trip by Stage from the "Montgomery White" over to the Salt Sulphur Springs. The distance is forty miles and the road (which, as before informed you, is a new Turnpike) traverses the most beautiful and delightful region and opens out to view the most sublime Mountain scenery I have ever beheld. At the Mountain Lake (or "Salt Pond") and Bald Knob Mountain particularly, the scenery is charming and magnificent. But of this, more hereafter.

Now that the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad is in successful operation a trip from your City to the Virginia Springs is but a trifling matter. A person may come directly to Norfolk or Old Point, and spend a day, or may stop over at Suffolk and dine and take the Norfolk and Petersburg cars there the same day and reach the Montgomery White, the Alleghany, or the Yellow-b, before breakfast the next morning, travelling via the South Side and Virginia and Tennessee Railways from Petersburg and Lynchburg.

Through tickets are sold at Norfolk (and at Suffolk also I presume) to any and all of the different Springs and I will endeavor to ascertain the fare to the different points and advise you so that your readers may be posted. The train leaves Norfolk at 10 o'clock daily for Petersburg.

So soon as the campaign is over pull up stakes and gather up all your neighbors and friends, come down and get aboard the Norfolk and Petersburg Cars and let us seek rest and recreation and have a good time together generally, up at the Montgomery White, the Salt, the Alleghany, or somewhere.

As for the prospect ahead, politically, I am confident with regard to old Halifax. She will speak loud and she will speak right as she did two years ago. I only wish the size of the majority in the District depended on our noble old county doing her duty. She is wide awake, and she will continue so, and if there should be any banner presentation at any time after the election, the chances are very favorable that the guardianship of it will be conferred on some good Halifax Democrat. Delicacy forbids my suggesting that a banner be offered for the largest gain on the last vote for Congress. It would look too much like playing into my own hand. But, if one were offered it would do Billy (he must excuse the familiarity) Martin more good to present it than any man in the District, not excepting even my old friend Granberry, of Perquisites.

RIP SLAP.

THUNDER FROM OLD MARTIN.

WILLIAMSTON, Martin Co., N. C., July 18th, 1859.

DR. J. B. GODWIN, Editor of the "Democratic Pioneer":

My Dear Sir: My attention was called to a communication from the County, of 8th inst., over the signature of "Blount," and published in the Express of 15th inst.

Now, if it were not possible, I might mistake this communication for one that would not require any notice on the part of the Democrats. Its intention is to declare that there is no connection between Martin County, for such a connection.

It is Dr. SHAW that is gaining instead of Mr. Smith, as the result of 4th of August next will prove. The responsibility of saying that will get a larger vote and majority than he ever did.

Yours truly,

[Correspondence of the R. Standard.]

HALIFAX COUNTY, N. C., July 18th, 1859.

ES. STANDARD: The position down this way wears a pretty aspect at present, and the "lightning" indicates a future brightness.

I am of the firm opinion that the article copied into your paper of instant, from the Winston-Salem votes of Messrs. Shaw, Smith, and for Appropriation Bill, before the last Congress, could be every voter in the First District. Shaw's majority over Mr. Smith some like a wild speculation, but the less true. Nice-tenths of the District have never examined the record of the votes of Messrs. Shaw, Smith, and his friends. I told that the Democratic party is to be the liberal expenditure of money carried on, and the result will be a heavy loss to the people of Halifax County. Such an article as would take place has never been known.

The people of Halifax are so lieve the assertions of Know Nothingism, which will account three hundred majority that she Dr. Shaw over Mr. Smith in August. I put it down a pretty safe bet that the other counties of the State more than elect Dr. Shaw, and will give him a sufficient majority. Mr. Smith the folly of ever regarding his political aspirations as public.

The advice given in the Winston-Salem by the great Moral Nothingism and all other issues, or sticks in the canvass with him has been adopted and practiced exactly as Mr. Rayner intended. Colerain, Bertie county, a Mr. conductor of a little known newspaper sheet down here in Bertie, his name in some other newspaper his own, attacked Dr. Shaw and his pupils. The Doctor very wrested the stick from the gentleman's hand and framed him over his heart's content. Saved him from report shot at Dr. Shaw and his pupils. Now let me ask, is this not a thing? A gentleman who address his fellow-citizens, and christen a country, is threatened really escapes assassination, and by a party whose representatives upon the ground asking the people for a seat in Congress, citizens, think of this, and willing that such a party should exist. Here in the first Congressional district of North Carolina, the national party tells his underlings argument and resort to wicked influences and secure their ends.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

A friend in Northampton writes as follows:

"We are determined to elect I hear good reports from Martin and Halifax, especially. We depend upon it, will do better."

A friend in Washington knows what he writes about, and letters, "all's well." We hear news from other portions of the State. "All together," will compel standard. Let every Democrat, strike, like our friend in Northampton, "we are determined to elect then let them go forward and they say. Shaw will gain the fax, Northampton, and Standard."

NOTICE.

HAVING ADMINISTRATION of the late Thos. Etheridge, and sons having claims against said estate, I have been appointed by law to present them within a certain time, and this notice will be given to their recovery.

F. M. GODFREY, Adm'r.

July 15th, 1859.

\$500 REWARD

ESCAPED from my custody the present month, W. L. LAND, charged with the murder of FLAUGAN.

Land is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high and complexion, about 40 years of age, and at the time of escape was wearing a blue coat and grey pants, no coat or hat. He will be given for his delivery at the jails of Norfolk city or Prince Georges County, Virginia.

HENRY M. SHAW, Sheriff.

Dr for W. L. LAND.

47-12

Will be sold, on the 18th inst., Island beach three miles below the Schooner Ship of Plymouth, consisting of Pork, Beef, Fat, Flour, Sugar, Bricks, Lard, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Dry Goods, Stoves, Spices, Tobacco, &c.

This 12th of July 1859.

By order of the Captain, S. A. B.

FOR SALE OR RENT

A desirable residence at W. D. LORAIN.

THE BEE HIVE

Dry goods at half price, at the Tremendous sacrifice in Dry Goods.

The Greatest bargain ever offered. Goods at the Bee Hive. The

